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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	AUG 10	Time limit for inactive STN sessions doubles to 40 minutes
NEWS 3	AUG 18	COMPENDEX indexing changed for the Corporate Source (CS) field
NEWS 4	AUG 24	ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 24	CA/CAplus enhanced with legal status information for U.S. patents
NEWS 6	SEP 09	50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in CAS REGISTRY
NEWS 7	SEP 11	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM thesaurus
NEWS 8	OCT 21	Derwent World Patents Index Coverage of Indian and Taiwanese Content Expanded
NEWS 9	OCT 21	Derwent World Patents Index enhanced with human translated claims for Chinese Applications and Utility Models
NEWS 10	NOV 23	Addition of SCAN format to selected STN databases
NEWS 11	NOV 23	Annual Reload of IFI Databases
NEWS 12	DEC 01	FRFULL Content and Search Enhancements
NEWS 13	DEC 01	DGENE, USGENE, and PCTGEN: new percent identity feature for sorting BLAST answer sets
NEWS 14	DEC 02	Derwent World Patent Index: Japanese FI-TERM thesaurus added
NEWS 15	DEC 02	PCTGEN enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS 16	DEC 02	USGENE: Enhanced coverage of bibliographic and sequence information
NEWS 17	DEC 21	New Indicator Identifies Multiple Basic Patent Records Containing Equivalent Chemical Indexing in CA/CAplus
NEWS 18	JAN 12	Match STN Content and Features to Your Information Needs, Quickly and Conveniently
NEWS 19	JAN 25	Annual Reload of MEDLINE database
NEWS 20	FEB 16	STN Express Maintenance Release, Version 8.4.2, Is Now Available for Download
NEWS 21	FEB 16	Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI) Revises Indexing of Author Abstracts
NEWS 22	FEB 16	New FASTA Display Formats Added to USGENE and PCTGEN
NEWS 23	FEB 16	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB Enriched with New Content and Features
NEWS 24	FEB 16	INSPEC Adding Its Own IPC codes and Author's E-mail Addresses

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
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=> file medline biosis caplus embase
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=> s (periodontal(w)transplant or guided(w)tissue(w)regeneration) and biodegradable
L1         289 (PERIODONTAL(W) TRANSPLANT OR GUIDED(W) TISSUE(W) REGENERATION)
               AND BIODEGRADABLE

=> s l1 and (BDNF OR BRAIN(W)DERIVED(W)NEUROTROPHIC(W)FACTOR OR
NERVE(W)GROWTH(W)FACTOR OR NGF OR NEUROTROPHIN(W)3 OR NEUROTROPHIN(W)4)
L2           4 L1 AND (BDNF OR BRAIN(W) DERIVED(W) NEUROTROPHIC(W) FACTOR OR
               NERVE(W) GROWTH(W) FACTOR OR NGF OR NEUROTROPHIN(W) 3 OR NEUROTR
               OPHIN(W) 4)

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L3             4 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> DIS IBIB ABS L3 1-4

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 4     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2009340046     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 19435445
TITLE:               Designing ideal conduits for peripheral nerve repair.
AUTHOR:              de Ruiter Godard C W; Malessy Martijn J A; Yaszemski
                     Michael J; Windebank Anthony J; Spinner Robert J
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Neurosurgery, Leiden University Medical
                     Center, The Netherlands.
SOURCE:              Neurosurgical focus, (2009 Feb) Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. E5.
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Ref: 64
Journal code: 100896471. E-ISSN: 1092-0684. L-ISSN: 1092-0684.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200907
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 2009
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 2009
Entered Medline: 14 Jul 2009

AB Nerve tubes, guides, or conduits are a promising alternative for autologous nerve graft repair. The first biodegradable empty single lumen or hollow nerve tubes are currently available for clinical use and are being used mostly in the repair of small-diameter nerves with nerve defects of < 3 cm. These nerve tubes are made of different biomaterials using various fabrication techniques. As a result these tubes also differ in physical properties. In addition, several modifications to the common hollow nerve tube (for example, the addition of Schwann cells, growth factors, and internal frameworks) are being investigated that may increase the gap that can be bridged. This combination of chemical, physical, and biological factors has made the design of a nerve conduit into a complex process that demands close collaboration of bioengineers, neuroscientists, and peripheral nerve surgeons. In this article the authors discuss the different steps that are involved in the process of the design of an ideal nerve conduit for peripheral nerve repair.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007351812 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17565531
TITLE: Nerve conduits and growth factor delivery in peripheral nerve repair.
AUTHOR: Pfister Lukas A; Papaloizos Michael; Merkle Hans P; Gander Bruno
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.
SOURCE: Journal of the peripheral nervous system : JPNS, (2007 Jun) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 65-82. Ref: 144
Journal code: 9704532. ISSN: 1085-9489. L-ISSN: 1085-9489.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200709
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2007
Last Updated on STN: 27 Sep 2007
Entered Medline: 26 Sep 2007

AB Peripheral nerves possess the capacity of self-regeneration after traumatic injury. Transected peripheral nerves can be bridged by direct surgical coaptation of the two nerve stumps or by interposing autografts or biological (veins) or synthetic nerve conduits (NC). NC are tubular structures that guide the regenerating axons to the distal nerve stump. Early synthetic NC have primarily been made of silicone because of the relative flexibility and biocompatibility of this material and because medical-grade silicone tubes were readily available in various dimensions. Nowadays, NC are preferably made of biodegradable materials such as collagen, aliphatic polyesters, or polyurethanes. Although NC assist in guiding regenerating nerves, satisfactory functional restoration of severed nerves may further require exogenous growth factors. Therefore,

authors have proposed NC with integrated delivery systems for growth factors or growth factor-producing cells. This article reviews the most important designs of NC with integrated delivery systems for localized release of growth factors. The various systems discussed comprise NC with growth factors being released from various types of matrices, from transplanted cells (Schwann cells or mesenchymal stem cells), or through genetic modification of cells naturally present at the site of injured tissue. Acellular delivery systems for growth factors include the NC wall itself, biodegradable microspheres seeded onto the internal surface of the NC wall, or matrices that are filled into the lumen of the NC and immobilize the growth factors through physical-chemical interactions or specific ligand-receptor interactions. A very promising and elegant system appears to be longitudinally aligned fibers inserted in the lumen of a NC that deliver the growth factors and provide additional guidance for Schwann cells and axons. This review also attempts to appreciate the most promising approaches and emphasize the importance of growth factor delivery kinetics.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1370626 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:315302
TITLE: Cell growth on biodegradable poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) matrix releasing growth factors as scaffold for tissue engineering
AUTHOR(S): Ohya, Yuichi; Matori, Jun; Matsunami, Hideaki; Arimura, Hidetoshi; Ouchi, Tatsuro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering & High Technology Research Center, Kansai University, Suita, Osaka, 564-8680, Japan
SOURCE: AIChE Annual Meeting, Conference Proceedings, San Francisco, CA, United States, Nov. 12-17, 2006 (2006), 377h/1-377h/4. American Institute of Chemical Engineers: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 69KANW; ISBN: 0-8169-1012-X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
AB Films and sponges were prepared from poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) entrapping growth factors [epidermal growth factor (EGF), basic fibroblast growth factor, and nerve growth factor (NGF)] and model proteins. The release behavior of the growth factors from the matrixes and cell growth on the matrixes were investigated to evaluate the possibility of these copolymer as scaffold for guided tissue regeneration. The growth factors released from the copolymer films and sponges were not denatured and kept their activity. Thus, poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) is a good candidate for scaffold for guided tissue regeneration.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005626968 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16308461
TITLE: Determination of the intracellular Ca2+ concentration in the N1E-115 neuronal cell line in perspective of its use for peripheric nerve regeneration.
AUTHOR: Rodrigues J M; Luis A L; Lobato J V; Pinto M V; Lopes M A; Freitas M; Geuna S; Santos J D; Mauricio A C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Estudos de Ciencia Animal (CECA), Instituto de Ciencias e Tecnologias Agrarias e Agro-Alimentares (ICETA) da Universidade do Porto, Campus Agrario de Vairao, Rua Padre Armando Quintas, 4485-661 Vairao, Portugal.

SOURCE: Bio-medical materials and engineering, (2005) Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 455-65.
Journal code: 9104021. ISSN: 0959-2989. L-ISSN: 0959-2989.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Nov 2005
Last Updated on STN: 1 Apr 2006
Entered Medline: 31 Mar 2006

AB Entubulation repair of peripheral nerve injuries has a lengthy history. Several experimental and clinical studies have explored the effectiveness of many biodegradable and non-degradable tubes with or without addition of molecules and cells. The main objective of the present study was to develop an economical and also an easy way for culturing a neural cell line which was capable of growing, differentiating and producing locally nerve growth factors that are otherwise extremely expensive, inside 90 PLA/10 PLG nerve guides. For this purpose the authors have chosen the N1E-115 cell line, a clone of cells derived from mouse neuroblastoma C-1300 with the perspective of using this differentiated cellular system to cover the inside of 90 PLA/10 PLG nerve guides placed to bridge a gap in the rat sciatic nerve experimental model. The N1E-115 cells proliferate in normal culture medium but undergo neuronal differentiation in response to DMSO. Upon induction of differentiation, proliferation of N1E-115 cells ceases, extensive neurite outgrowth is observed and the membranes become highly excitable. While it is known that Ca2+ serves as an important intracellular signal for various cellular processes, such as growth and differentiation. It is also known that can be toxic to cells and is involved in the triggering of events leading to excitotoxic cell death in neurons. The [Ca2+]i in non-differentiated N1E-115 cells and after distinct periods of differentiation, have been determined by the epifluorescence technique using the Fura-2-AM probe. The results of this quantitative assessment revealed that N1E-115 cells which undergo neuronal differentiation for 48 hours in the presence of 1.5% DMSO are best qualified to be used to cover the interior of the nerve guides since the [Ca2+]i was not found to be elevated indicating thus that the onset the cell death processes was not occurred.

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     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 22:18:33 ON 11 MAR 2010
L1          289 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PERIODONTAL(W) TRANSPLANT
                 OR GUIDED(W) TISSUE(W) REGENERATION) AND BIODEGRADABLE
L2            4 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND (BDNF OR BRAIN(W)
                DERIVED(W) NEUROTROPHIC(W) FACTOR OR NERVE(W) GROWTH(W) FACTOR
                OR NGF OR NEUROTROPHIN(W) 3 OR NEUROTROPHIN(W) 4)
L3            4 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                DIS IBIB ABS L3 1-4
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